

Our most important economic task is the restoration of full employment. But the President's proposals will not do this. Our employment rate is more than 6 percent—more than 7 percent in California. Five million men and women are without jobs in America. I support Mr. Nixon's basic view that we must institute tax incentives to help create jobs. But that alone will not be enough. The 500,000 new jobs that he expects his tax package to create in the next 12 months will still leave 4½ million Americans unemployed; 5.4 percent of our labor force will be without work.

The President spoke in his September 9 address of creating 100 million jobs in 10 years. What we really need are 5 million jobs right now.

If we are to move rapidly toward full employment, the President's tax package should therefore be improved. The investment tax credit should be structured to encourage the development of systems and services that will meet our domestic needs. We should give top priority to tax incentives that will encourage civilian applications of aerospace and military technology. This will allow our defense industries to diversify, creating new jobs for those who had been thrown out of work.

I am disturbed by the marked disparity between the tax incentives proposed for the Nation's producers, and those designed to benefit its many millions of consumers. I believe consumer tax relief should be increased over and above the \$50 acceleration in personal exemptions that the President has proposed. His program represents only a 7-percent decrease in consumer taxes. A 10-percent cut would surely not be unreasonable, especially in view of the impending increases in social security taxes.

I cannot support the President's repeal of the 7-percent automobile excise tax. The floating of the dollar and the investment tax credit already give the automobile manufacturers substantial relief. I can see no reason to provide the auto industry with additional extraordinary benefits, particularly when other sectors of the economy, such as aerospace, have suffered far more serious setbacks during the current recession. I propose instead that the automobile excise tax be maintained, and that its proceeds be placed in a fund to be used for the development of urban mass transit. In this way, we can improve our Nation's transportation systems, boost employment, and render tremendous assistance to our cities without causing further damage to the environment.

As the price for the President's tax package, he has proposed delaying of family assistance and revenue sharing, continuing the freezing of Federal funds for such purposes as mass transit, urban renewal, public works, and health care, and to cutting back the Federal work force and foreign aid.

The President's cuts have been made in the wrong places, I believe.

We need not sacrifice vital domestic programs in order to place a lid on inflation. We should be cutting back unnecessary military and strategic arms expenditures. We seek to accelerate our

withdrawal from Vietnam. We should move more vigorously and creatively to limit massive nuclear arms expenditures. And we should refuse to give aid and support to military dictatorships in countries like Greece and Pakistan.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, is there further morning business? The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 9727) to regulate the dumping of material in the oceans, coastal, and other waters, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

MILITARY PROCUREMENT APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATIONS, 1972

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Spence). Under the previous order, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

H.R. 8687, a bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, am I recognized?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, what is the pending measure before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending measure before the Senate is H.R. 8687, the military procurement authorization bill.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Presiding Officer.

Mr. President, I wish to thank the acting majority leader as well as the acting minority leader for their cooperation in getting this matter arranged and for the time I have had this morning while other matters were being disposed of.

We begin debate today on the annual military procurement bill. While varying views of individual committee members are reflected in certain amendments, the

bill was approved for reporting to the Committee on Armed Services by a vote of 16 to 0.

Mr. President, the acting majority leader has mentioned to me the proposition of getting unanimous consent with reference to some amendments to be proposed on Monday, so that they be voted on on Monday. I am glad we can get started on these unanimous-consent agreements, and the acting majority leader may present that unanimous-consent request when he wishes to. Of course we would like to look at those amendments or know their substance beforehand.

As a general proposition, the purpose of the committee is to get this bill presented rather fully and to get into the Record today some of the general speeches and overall explanations. Some Members who were planning to speak in connection with the explanation of the bill cannot be here today, but they will be here very early next week. With the report that is presented here, which is extraordinarily complete, and with the explanations to be made today and Monday, I think that the full matter will be before the Senate. I hope we can move—I will not say rapidly—but with reasonable dispatch, in the consideration of these amendments, and dispose of them.

Mr. President, the committee is prepared to enter into almost any unanimous-consent agreement that may be proposed as to limitations of time. Of course, there is always room for interpretation as to what may be considered reasonable under the circumstances and on the subject matter.

Mr. President, I have a unanimous-consent request to make, now, which is the usual one made on bills of this kind. Preliminarily, although the bill before the Senate is the House bill—the House passed the bill and referred it to our committee, and we considered and reported the House bill—everything after the enacting clause was embraced in a substitute which is offered here as an amendment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute be agreed to, and as agreed to be considered original text for the purpose of further amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Presiding Officer and I thank the Senate. That is a step forward, even if it is the usual customary unanimous-consent request that is made.

Mr. President, I believe that this bill, as reported, outlines an austere and prudent program for military procurement and for resource and development which should be funded now. The total requests which the committee considered in this bill amounted to \$22,128,337,000. The committee is recommending to the Senate an authorization of \$21,018,432,000, or a decrease of \$1,169,855,000. This is a committee reduction of 5.3 percent from the total budget request considered.